through oral administration of steriod compound is in progress at CIPA and National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resources (NBFGR), Allahabad.

(c) The requirement has been projected at about 43 lakh tonnes, as against the present production of 29.4 lakh tonnes.

Compulsory certification of Consumer items

*449. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

SHRI HARVENDRA SINGH HANSPAL:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently stressed the need for bringing some more items affecting the health and safety of the consumers into the fold of compulsory certification;

(b) if so, the details of the consumer items at present which require compulsory certification; and

(c) the details of the new consumer items Government propose to include into the fold of compulsory certification and to what extent the consumers would be benefited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At present, 122 items are covered under compulsory Certification Marking Scheme of the Bureau of Indian Standdards (BIS). A list of these products (including consumer items) is given in the Annexure. [*See* appendix CXLV, Annexure No. 114].

(c) Bringing consumer items under compulsory Certification Marking is a containing exercise which the Bureau undertakes in consultation with the concerned Ministries/Departments and other concerned oranisations. There are several items that are under consideration of the Bureau for being brought under compulsory Certification Marking Scheme which include synthetic detergents, clinical thermometers and infant foods. When products are brought under compulsory BIS Certification Marks Scheme the manufacturers are required to ensure that such articles manufactured by them conform to the standards/specifications prescribed by the BIS. It thus ensures better quality of products to the consumers.

Expansion of Jagdishpur gas-based fertilizer plant

*450. SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indo-Gulf Fertilizers and Chemicals Corporation Limited have recently submitted a proposal for expansion of the capacity of their gas-based fertilizer plant at Jagdishpur in Uttar Pradesh by 50 per cent; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) and (b). Yes Sir; a proposal for expansion of capacity by adding one train of 675 tonnes per day of ammonia and 1125 tpd Urea has been submitted by the promoters who have been asked to indicate broad details like capital cost, its break-up, foreign exchange component marketing plan etc.

Benefits of special agricultural development plan to Kerala

*451. SHRI N. E. BALARAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Kerala has not been included in the list of States that would get the benefits of the special agriculture development plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) Yes, Sir. Kerala is not one of the 14 States to be covered by the Special Foodgrains Production Programme;

(b) The 169 Districts in 14 States viz., Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar; Gujarat; Haryana; Karnataka; Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab; Rajasthan Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. to be covered by the Special Foodgrains Production Programme were selected by a Task Force headed by the Member (Agriculture), Planning Commission, in which the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Water Resources were also represented. The States and Districts were identified on the basis of their production potential and the contribution they can make for enhancing foodgrains production during the remaining two years of the Seventh Five Year Plan taking into consideration the ftllowing:—

(i) Soil and rainfall conditions;

(ii) dependable water availability through surface and ground water schemes;

(iii) technological packages available on the basis of agro-climatic zones (cluster of districts); and

(iv) existing levels of development and rates of agricultural growth e.g., fertilizer use, irrigation potential created, etc.

Construction of rural houses costing Rs. 6000 with HUDCO assistance

*452. SHRI ATAL BIHARY VAJPAYEE:

SHRI KAILASH PATI MISHRA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the HUDCO provide 50 per cent of the Rs. 6000 which has been taken as the anticipated cost of a rural house;

(b) it so what is the number of houses actually constructed within the ceiling of Rs. 6000 so far, having basic amenities of drinking water, sanitation and drainage;

(c) what targets have been fixed for the construction of rural houses costing Rs. 6,000 during the current and the next year; and

(d) whether any escalation in cost has been estimated if so, what are the details thereof and what is HUDCO's corresponding revised contribution available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Housing and Urban Development Corporation gives loan assistance for two Rural Housing Schemes for landless labourers belonging to the Economically Weaker Sections upto 50 per cent of the cost of the scheme subject to a ceiling of Rs. 6000/- and Rs. 10,000 per dwelling unit (Excluding land cost), carrying interest rate of 6 per cent and 7 per cent respectively repayble in 11 years. The loans are provided against State Government guarantee to agencies nominated by the State Governments.

(b) Upto 31st January 1988, 9.34 lakh houses with a cost ceiling of Rs. 6,00 per unit are reported to have been constructed by the borrowing agencies in different States. Basic amenities to these houses are provided by the respective State Governments and Union Territory Administrations under their plan programmes.

(c) HUDCO being essentially a financial institution does not fix any targets for the construction of houses. 15 per cent of the loanable funds of the HUDCO in each year are earmarked for Rural Housing Schemes for the Economically Weaker Sections. Accordingly, out of the target of loan sanc-sanctions of Rs. 355 crores fixed for the current year and the projected target of Rs. 390 cores for the next vear, the allocation for Rural Housing Schemes for the Economically Weaker Sections for the current year is Rs. 53.25 crores and that for the next is Rs. 58.5 crores.